

De Solle, formerly of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, has purchased Mr. Deane's one-third interest in the "Sunday Times, of New York, for \$10,000. De Solle is a sprightly writer, who will impart no interest to the columns of that excellent paper. Deane retires with a competency for life.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.—Chicago, Sept. 5. The Republican Convention of Wisconsin, met at Madison yesterday, and nominated A. W. Randall for Governor, and Charles Shurg for Lieutenant-Governor.

A comet is now rapidly whisking its billions of tails across the constellation of Ursa Major, and is also entering the constellation of Canes Venatici, moving in the direction of Arcturus. According to the savans of Harvard College, it will be visible to the naked eye as soon as the moon shall cease rising until past midnight.

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.—The anniversary of this memorable event, the 12th of September, will be celebrated at Froburg, by a parade of the military companies comprising the 50th regiment. The Governor and staff have been invited to be present on the occasion.

Purchasers of beef in New York have derived some little comfort from the decline in price of one and a half cents a pound, with a strong downward tendency. A large supply of beef cattle is the cause, the receipts being one thousand more than last week.

The Philadelphia are congratulating themselves that there has not been a single suspension of any account in that city, and that the banks are all well fortified.

THY FOUR UPON US.—The number of immigrants arrived this year to 2d September is stated 128,373, being 56,700 more than for the same period last year.

Col. Kunkel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has accepted the challenge of Hon. H. W. Hoffman, for a joint discussion before the people of the district.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROP IN THE SOUTH.—Augusta, Sept. 4. The receipts of wheat in this city for the month of August amounted to upwards of 500,000 bushels.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AUXILIARY GUARD.—The organization of this body was instituted by Congress for the purpose. It was designed to give to the citizen the assurance of peace and protection during the silent hours of the night—when he retires to his bed, he may sleep in security, assured that the watchful guardians of the city are at their posts, and that no prowling robber or midnight assassin will be suffered to disturb his repose. This was the design of Congress in organizing "The Auxiliary Guard." It was, doubtless, their intention, too, that the execution of such purpose should be confined to honest, brave, and virtuous citizens, as much as such only can be safely entrusted with the guardianship of the lives and property of the citizen, during the hours of slumber, when he is not able to protect himself.

"The Auxiliary Guard" embraces among its membership, good and honest men, who will conscientiously and fearlessly perform their duty, untroubled by fear, favor, or affection; and it is not fair that such should suffer in public estimation, for the acts of those who, apparently at least, regard neither God's laws nor the laws of man.

Men who are appointed and who are paid to preserve the peace, or if not able to preserve, then to arrest and bring to punishment disturbers thereof, should set the example of obedience to the laws, and in all things demonstrate to the citizen that no exception could be taken to their conduct, and that no guilty of an infraction of the laws, should be considered as doubly guilty, and be visited with punishment proportionate to their sin against morality as well as law.

Whilst we are willing to give credit to the deserving administrator and executor of the law, and will be first among the foremost to uphold and support him, we will be the first to expose malfeasance in office, and to hold up to public view the doings of those who bring contempt upon the ordinances of the city, break the law of God, and disgrace humanity by acts of violence and blood.

On Sunday last two members of the Guard were engaged in an affray, (we will not call it a riot,) at a tavern on the other side of the Long Bridge. They went in a carriage to this place, and while there, as we are informed, one of them commenced an attack upon several young men or boys, who, unfortunately for themselves, were present, knocking them down, and when prostrate and helpless, kicking them with their heavy boots about the face and head, until all semblance of humanity was crushed out—pursuing them as they retreated from their blows, with a vindictiveness and animosity seldom witnessed. We have the names of all these parties, and the names of the informant, who was present; but we shall not publish them, at present. We shall wait until an investigation is had into this affair, as we happen to know that the Mayor has in his possession information of the transaction, and evidence sufficient not only to authorize an investigation, but to convict the parties.

Since writing the above, we have seen and conversed with another party, who was present, from whom we learn that the "shindy" among the boys was at an end, and that while he was telling them that they had acted thoughtlessly and foolishly, they were attacked, knocked down and beaten by the party who came in the coach, for which act there was not the slightest ground or provocation. This we believe to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

A NEW WAY TO COME THE "GRAB" GAME.—As our agent, Henry Johnson, was attending to his collections in the north part of the city, (the Second Ward,) he was accosted by an elderly gentleman, who was personally unknown to him, but whose phiz he remembered to have seen at least once before, who asked him for the loan of fifty cents, stating that he was looking for a horse, but could not find him, to get the desired amount. He only wanted it for about one hour, and would certainly hand it back. He had just bought a lot of ground, very cheap, for cash, and was short just fifty cents. He needed that amount to make the full payment. The auctioneer was waiting for him, and he had not time to go into the city to obtain it—he would be obliged if Mr. Johnson would loan the amount for one hour. He was advised to go to Mr. Green, the auctioneer, and state the facts to him, and if things were as he represented them, no doubt, that gentleman would accommodate him.

Falling in his effort, he assailed a lady with importunities for a loan, calling out to Johnson, who had left the spot, that he would overtake him the next corner. We do not know if he succeeded in swindling the lady, but we do know that this man is an impostor, who makes a practice of going about seeking whom he may deceive. The officers of the law know him. We advise him to seek some more honorable employment—otherwise he may find himself engaged for thirty days about the work-house.

Mr. Green, (who is as true a gentleman as lives, and wears as big a heart as beats beneath the vest of human being,) had a sale that evening in that neighborhood.

It is a fact, that while the laws in other sections of the country have been amended, from time to time, to meet the demands of the public, those which prevail in this District are nearly the same as when the State of Maryland ceded the land for the seat of the general government. Repeated efforts have been made for the formation of a code, but none of the plans were consummated. We trust that we shall have better fortune this time. Any change cannot be for the worse, for the laws heretofore are not only antiquated, but fail to answer all purposes of an enlightened community.

NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that Hon. Senator Bayard will introduce his bill, and press it with great energy, for the organization of a National Printing Office. If this be so, the honorable Senator will be doing his country a great service, and break up one of the most corrupt combinations in existence.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Trial of the Election Rioters.
Washington, Aug. 14, 1857.
This is the third week which has been consumed in the trial of the election rioters before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. Some of the more active participants in the disturbances of the first of June were convicted shortly afterward, and are now suffering the penalty of the violated laws. The batch of offenders at present undergoing the ordeal have been smoked out since the first trial. The case was submitted to the Jury yesterday, after the examination of a host of witnesses, and a very able defence on the part of Robert B. Scott, of Washington, Va., and Joseph H. Bradley, of this city, assisted by Judge Ellis, late of the American Organ and other lesser lights of the law. On the meeting of the Court this morning, the Jury had failed to agree, and the Court was adjourned to Monday next.

This being the first instance in our history in which United States soldiers have been called upon to suppress an election riot, or affray, as the counsel for the defence define it, the public mind in this vicinity has been deeply exercised upon the subject, and all who are free to express their independent judgments concur in regarding it as an affair of grave importance. There are many, not all of them with Know-Nothingism, and none with sympathy with the rioters, who regard the rioters as a high-handed usurpation, marked by the same despotic and bloody spirit which has characterized the administration of affairs in Kansas.

Let me briefly set forth the leading facts. On the first day of June an election took place in this city for Aldermen, Councilmen and other city officers, except Mayor. It was rumored some days in advance that an organized band of rowdies from Baltimore, known as "Plug-Uglies," would be present for the purpose of intimidating and driving from the polls all enemies of the "American" party, but particularly the naturalized voters. If there were good reason for crediting this rumor, or if there were reason to apprehend disturbances from any quarter, the proper course to pursue was for the Mayor to call out his whole police force, with such special police as the occasion demanded. He should have been prepared for the emergency. But no special precautions were taken. The Mayor, or supinely waited until an actual riot or affray commenced at the Fourth Ward polls, near the Northern Liberty Market; and then, without calling upon the bystanders to assist him in suppressing the disorder, he was seen to step to the front, and called upon him for the assistance of the Marines. He made no attempt to have the rioters dispersed, or to have the civil power, or the resources of the civil power before calling for the intervention of the military; and the President, without regard to this essential condition, ordered out two companies of United States Marines, stationed at the barracks in this city, commanded by Captains Tyler and Maddox. The counsel for the defence showed clearly that the Mayor of a city or other executive officer who resorts to military for the suppression of a riot or affray before he has exhausted the civil power, is liable to indictment for any consequences which may follow; and that citizens are warranted in resisting him under such circumstances. This has repeatedly been affirmed to be law in England, and, as the common law prevails here, it is law in Washington. Judge Crawford conceded this doctrine, notwithstanding his strong bias the other way. He is the same Judge who fined Brooks three hundred dollars for his murderous assault upon a Senator in his seat, and who caused Herbert to be acquitted of the murder of the Irishman Keating—both Democratic measures. He scarcely affects impartiality; or if he does, the pretence is so bald as to amuse by its absurdity.

But, admitting the Marines to have been properly called out, the recklessness with which they were commanded or permitted to fire upon unoffending citizens was diabolical. I can speak on this point from actual observation, as well as from the testimony of others. I stood as a spectator at "Alston's corner," a point destined to be long remembered as the scene of a bloody catastrophe.

Hearing that the "Plug Uglies" and other rioters had killed and wounded some twenty persons at the Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which turned out to be a gross exaggeration, and that they had a cannon on the ground, ready to meet and repel by curiosity, and to gratify a friend, to follow the Marines to the scene of tumult. I concurred with them in condemning the conduct of the rioters in the roughest terms, and felt a lively satisfaction in seeing the cannon, or swivel, captured. I mention these facts as evidence of my disinterestedness in the view I take of the matter. But let me say in advance, that it has been fully established on the trial that the swivel was not brought out until the Marines were ordered out, although it arrived on the field of battle first. I will now endeavor to describe the place, and the respective positions of the parties. The Northern Liberty Market is situated in one of those large open areas formed by the intersection of three classes of streets, a peculiar feature of Washington. It is built in the middle of K street, which runs east and west, and extends from Seventh to Eighth street. But at this point, owing to the intersection of Massachusetts and New York avenues, (one from the northwest, and the other from the northeast) with K, the latter has a width of fully one hundred yards between Seventh and Ninth streets. The polls were in Seventh street, just south of K. As I passed upon Seventh street from the Patent Office, going north, I saw the Marines drawn up in "I" street, just east of Seventh, and passing on, took my station at the corner above designated as Alston's corner. It is at the intersection of Seventh and K street, on the east side. The swivel was on the same side of Seventh, not far from the east end of Market, which, as I have said, is in the middle of K. Some market stalls, made of wood, front on Seventh, south of the main building, and the swivel stood on the pavement by the side of these, with the muzzle pointing down the street in the direction of the polls, which were on the opposite side or east side of Seventh street. The famous corner at which I stood, being on the same side of the street with the swivel, was of course out of its range, and being about forty yards from it, I suppose there could be no danger either from that formidable weapon or from the Marines when they should proceed to capture the swivel. The latter, leaving their position in I street, turned into Seventh, and halted for a few minutes in front of the polls, where the Mayor said to have addressed the crowd, but I was unable to hear a word of what was said. In the meantime the swivel had been moved further up the pavement, a distance of some five or ten paces. The Marines were then marched up on the east side of Seventh street, until the right of the column was opposite the swivel, and the left about ten or fifteen paces in advance of our position at the opposite corner. Immediately I saw a platoon of detachment of the Marines from the right move rapidly across the street in the direction of the swivel, and fired bayonets. I saw them arrive at or about the curbstone, and halt, as if they had possession of the enemy's gun, but the crowd by that time interfered, so that I could not see it. I will state what I heard and saw, and will afterward qualify it by the evidence before the Court. After a momentary pause, I heard a volley of half a dozen or more guns, and could plainly see that it proceeded from the Marines, not only from the position in which they held their muskets, but from the smoke. As I saw no necessity for firing, the swivel being in their possession, I took it for granted that they were firing blank cartridges, or firing in the air, and so remarked to the friends who accompanied me, "I saw quick succession, I heard pop after pop, or volley after volley, and could see that the Marines were firing lower and lower down the line, and as I could see none of the havoc which was made around the Market-House, and to the north and northeast of the line, I still held to the opinion that the firing was all a sham, until I saw three men fall at my feet. Even then, when I saw them in the act of falling I for an instant thought they had stumbled, until I saw and heard their death struggles. I was in the act of saying to my friend that the rowdies, who were scampering in all directions, were shot down by my friends, when the men were shot down by a side. Wheeling about, I look after my friend I found him pale and bleeding from the

back of the head and from the cheek. Upon a thorough examination I found that he had received five slugs in different parts of his person, two of them mere scratches, beside three others in his hat and clothing. Beside these four, which were within six feet, three or four others were killed or wounded within fifteen or twenty feet of me. All present, except one man, testify that the assault upon the citizens at this corner was entirely unprovoked by the slightest demonstration of a riotous spirit.

According to the evidence of two or three intelligent witnesses, who stood near the swivel when it was captured, and who had been drawn there by a desire to preserve the peace, but one pistol shot was fired before the Marines lay a shower of balls from nine or ten muskets indiscriminately into the crowd. Mr. Wallace, the late Marshal of the District, was one of these witnesses, and his evidence was most clear and pointed to this effect. He had been endeavoring to persuade those in charge of the swivel to leave or carry it away. They were youths from sixteen to twenty-two years of age. He twice succeeded in turning the swivel around, by the aid of other persons, and twice he was nearly shot himself, but turned it back. These disinterested witnesses, friends of peace and order, testify positively to the effect above stated, and their evidence must be regarded as conclusive against that adduced by the prosecution to show that several pistols were fired. In truth, the most calm and intelligent witnesses for the prosecution sustain the testimony of Mr. Wallace. The testimony of Marines, who were for the most part raw recruits, and evidently frightened, cannot be taken against that of scores of disinterested spectators. In regard to the firing upon Alston's corner, the excuse alleged for it is that a pistol was fired from that point at the Marines, and that some seven or eight men were seen to step or rush into the street and throw brickbats or stones at the Marines. This was sworn to by but one man, a policeman; while a dozen respectable persons testified that no pistol was fired nor bricks thrown from that point. I think I could not fail to have heard a pistol fired within ten or twenty feet of me, and I should most likely have seen the bricks had any been thrown. One of the witnesses for the defence, as to this point, is a clerk in one of the Departments, and not likely in that account to have his feelings biased in favor of the prisoners. Another man, strongly "Democratic" in his feelings, and who has since been appointed to a Government clerkship, would, if called upon, have testified to the same effect. Indeed, several of the most important witnesses for the defence are known to be "Democratic" in their affections. A Marine, a young Irishman, testified that he was struck with a brick on the head, and that he immediately attempted to fire at the crowd in front of him, without knowing who was to be the victim of his deadly weapon. His musket "snapped," when he recoiled it and fired in perfect ignorance of consequences. When asked who ordered him to fire, he said he could not tell; he heard the word "fire," and pulled away. The officers deny having given any command, and thus attempt to shift upon the Marines the responsibility of the bloody scenes which were witnessed at Alston's corner.

Fourteen victims fell dead or mortally wounded in this bloody massacre, and at least twenty-five others received wounds more or less severe. Some three or four, or perhaps half-a-dozen, were wounded by the rowdies, but none fatally I believe.

I have given only a brief outline of the affair, but enough to think to awaken inquiry into the circumstances. The daily press of Washington, as you are aware, is supported out of funds derived from the United States Treasury, and without exception its voice was unanimous in giving an account of the transaction exculpatory of the authorities. The National Intelligencer is managed in its local department by violent Anti-Know-Nothing, and the local reporter is an Englishman. Of the Union, Star and "States," it is sufficient to say that they all worship the occupant of the White-House, and aspire to be organs. The National Era, though differing with its city contemporaries on the "Globe," has a chronic antipathy to Know-Nothingism, and being a weekly, copied the partial statements of The Star and Intelligencer.

This unanimity of the Washington press deceived even the Know-Nothing at a distance, and their presses re-echoed the partial statements to which I have referred. But the late trial, it is to be hoped, will throw new light upon the subject. I understand that a full report of the case is to be made from short-hand notes of the testimony, by Sutton, an excellent reporter. The Court, the District Attorney and the counsel for the defence all concurred in paying him the compliment of appealing to his notes when in doubt as to the evidence any witness had given.

Without the slightest sympathy with the rioters, I think the City and Federal authorities have been guilty of an atrocious usurpation of power in this affair, and that the course they have taken is a high-handed step toward military despotism.

A REPUBLICAN.
PROMPT ACTION.—It appears that "a batch of twenty-seven destitute filibusters, shipped by the authorities of New York to Detroit, were promptly sent back by the officers of the latter city, the other day. We do not mean to condemn this action of the authorities of Detroit, but to contrast it with the practice which prevails in respect to foreign paupers. In regard to the latter, but by thousands every year, accompanied in many cases by convicted criminals, sentenced to transportation to this country, and are tolerated by our authorities. They spread through the land like locusts, begging and stealing wherever they go—and yet we hear of no prompt measure being taken to arrest and send them back to their own countries. But, let one of our cities undertake to transfer its paupers into another city, and they are immediately sent back to the place from whence they came. Why should this distinction exist? Are the foreign paupers more useful to the community than the poor of our own country? This will not be maintained. No, the motive is, to encourage foreign emigration, even though the emigrants be of the very worst class—the drainings of prisons and poor-houses—that they may be converted into citizens, to be used by corrupt politicians at our elections.

Our cities are overrun by foreign paupers, who are dumped upon our wharves by the hundred at a time, and from thence transferred to our almshouses in a few hours thereafter. We are made the great receptacle of the world—and the secure asylum for foreign criminals. Foreign governments understand this thing and practice upon it. Their own poor-houses are emptied, and their people relieved of the burden of supporting paupers, whilst our taxes are increased, and our almshouses filled by their discarded paupers. Will this practice never be checked? Shall we never have sufficient self-respect to prevent the practice of this gross imposition, with all its immoral and corrupting tendencies? Not, we fear, so long as national affairs are controlled by a party which requires the assistance of these foreign auxiliaries to keep it in power. It seems strange to us, that any party should be so devoid of power as to desire to retain it, even at the degradation of their country. But so it is.—Baltimore Clipper.

THE CELEBRATED MRS. GAINES.—The celebrated Rigante, Mrs. General Gaines, visited Germantown, Penn., on Friday last, to obtain facts relative to the time of the death of her grandmother Clark, who long lived in Germantown, and whose remains now lie in the lower cemetery of that place. She says she has been in court twenty-three years, has completely gained her cause, and she has got to do to obtain possession of her father's property, which she has just obtained, which will be done unless a satisfactory compromise is effected. Mrs. G. looks well—still young, and as energetic as ever.

FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The U. S. Mail steamship Black Warrior, from N. Y., on Aug. 27, and Havana on the 3d inst., has arrived at this port. Business had not yet recovered. The stock of sugar at Havana amounted to 300,000 boxes.

Correspondence of the American.

CHICAGO, (ILL.) Sept. 2, 1857.
Mr. Editor: You are probably not aware that the "American," has seen the west side of the Illinois river; yet such is the case. I received the 1st, 2d, and 3d numbers by mail, probably from my sister, in your city.

I am glad to find, that amidst the withering and blighting influence of the reign of terror, our little paper is able to advocate the cause of truth. Mr. Editor, I desire to see the "American" spread far and wide over our beloved country, and through its columns the principles of the American Party may be read and known by all its inhabitants, and also the corruptions of this Mystery of Iniquity, which has begun to develop its true policy. Spread the truth, sir, far and wide, and let it be TRUTH, I verily believe, sir, all the people want is the truth, and they will act accordingly.

But, Mr. Editor, I commenced to write for a different purpose; in looking over your paper I could not see anything about your terms for mailed papers, and I wish to inquire if you purpose to issue a weekly, and also to see if you can send to this part of the world for. I have been waiting around, and I think I can make up a club of ten or twenty persons—probably more.

If you do not issue a weekly, let us know what the semi-weekly can be sent for, and, if convenient, send a few surplus, and they will be read, and will be of service in getting up a club.

I would suggest, sir, a grand funeral procession of the persons who were shot by the Marines—something like the one that came off when the martyrs of the prison ships were moved from the place where they were first buried, to the place where they now rest; so that—

"Tyrants may tremble with alarm,
While freemen, freemen's obsequies perform."
And now, sir, do you ask who I am? It is best for me to remain incog., as they say sometimes; but I was one of the original twenty-three, who first saw "Samuel," (when they would not tell his name,) on the night of the 23d of January, 1854, and I think there is another one in this State.

Mr. Editor, before I left Washington city, I heard it said, that the American Party should have held itself as a balance of power, and have sold out to the best bidder. My dear sir, I abominate this heresy; George Washington might as well have done the same. Did not the Governor's election in Pennsylvania turn the scale in 1855? Fusion—ugly word—ruined us. Let us stand on our own platform, and

Conquer we must;
For our cause it is just.

And with this for our motto and our trust in God, we shall yet behold the sublime and happy era when Americans shall rule America, and when the sons of Revolutionary sires shall no more have the right of kindred rent, and they scattered over the length and breadth of the country, to make room for the alien to share the greatest in the administration of Government, while they, severally, among strangers, feel the loneliness of an exile.

AN EXILE.

[Correspondence of the American.]
Mr. Editor: The world is a stage, and men are actors, is an old and true saying. How strange it is that some men have a way of acting with applause, that would bring down upon others the anathemas of the community. For instance, Wm. B. Magruder may cause the murder of innocent citizens, and we find men who are ever ready and willing to be his apologists, and even applaud his murderous acts. The Judge of our criminal court (Crawford) lays aside his judicial ermine, and makes the bench a political rostrum, from which to promulgate sentiments opposed to Americanism, one of which has become a cardinal maxim of the anti-American administration party, which is, that foreigners are better citizens than those born on the soil, and consequently, more entitled to the protection of our laws. The shameful and anti-American conduct of the Board of Aldermen, in direct violation of law, and in the face of decency, ejecting Mr. Emery, and placing Mr. Goddard in his seat—even this higher law outrage was applauded by the minions of party. Then the miserable truckling of that "august body," the Grand Jury of the county of Washington, to party spirit and political expediency, in forcing themselves into an inquiry, for the purpose of punishing respectable citizens for their opinions, has also received the smiles of "well done, good and faithful servants," notwithstanding the signal rebuke they have received from the Petit Jury, in refusing to convict their victims. These, and numerous other shameful and outrageous abuses have been practised here, in this city of Washington, on and since the first day of June last, and the actors are still at large, and permitted to repeat the same offences, instead of being incarcerated in some seclusion, place, either madhouse, or men's jail, to enjoy the benefits of society. While we find that the law in the hands of those who now administer it, is impotent to the punishment of these men, we will warn them that the day of fearful retribution is at hand, and will soon burst upon them with volcanic force, when they will see their offences emblazoned in letters of fire. It will then be too late. Like the guests at Belshazzar's feast, they will find the hand of truth on the wall, and the fearful words—*Mene, mene, tekel, upharin*, at which they trembled, will be plainly written against the anti-American party of this city.

I have not yet joined the American party, but shall hereafter vote the ticket.

Correspondence of the American.
Mr. Editor: Will you permit me, though an Irishman by birth, entertaining as I do, the greatest veneration for the Irish character, the use of your columns for a few short hints to my countrymen. It is peculiarly unfortunate for us that we have so much confidence in the professions of human nature. A kind word, a kind look, will cement our hearts to our fellows; and a promise made to us, is looked upon as already performed. This is our national sin. For confiding creatures that we are! At the last election, we were told that, if the American party were successful, all the privileges we then enjoyed, (and they are legion,) would be withdrawn from us. That our only hope was the success of the anties. It would ensure to us all that our most enlarged ambition could desire. We should have a large representation in the municipal offices; and that I should be made an officer of the corporation. These promises were made before the election. What are the facts now, after the election? Not one of my countrymen, to my knowledge, has received an appointment. No, not even the officers promised to me has yet been obtained, nor do I believe I ever will. They, the anti-irishers, do not now care a straw for us; but wait until the next election draws nigh, then see how complacent they will become. We will be told then, that we are privileged citizens; that we are entitled to more privileges than the native born, because we are citizens from choice. To enable us to deposit our votes early, American citizens shall be shot down at the polls by the Marines; all this, and much more, they will tell us, and cajole us into the belief that they really do think something of us, poor, confiding creatures. May of my countrymen, though often deceived by me, will believe; I will not. I have been humbugged the last time by them. Upon an examination of the American principle, I do not think that the American party has been fairly understood. I can say of them, that they are at least honest to us foreigners. They have never grasped our hands, and filled us with hypocritical sline, to secure our votes, and then forsake us. They honestly and boldly tell us, that we have no right to vote until we have been twenty-one years, and I confess I think so too. Those who come here now, in most cases, I do not consider my countrymen. They have forfeited their right to the name of Irishmen, though they may have been born on that beloved soil. No, Mr. American, they are the outpourings of the jails and workhouses of that country—those who "left their country for their country's good," and they will eventually be the bane of this land. I here predict, if our American liberties are overthrown, it will be by these miserable convicts who, now flock to these shores—many of whose passages are paid to get them out of the land of their birth.

Baltimore Markets.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Flour is drooping; sales of 1,000 bbls; City Mills, \$3.50; Howard street \$3.75.

Wheat is in better demand. Prime lots have advanced 50c, but closed dull.
Corn is very dull; white 65 1/2 cents; yellow 70 cents.
Whiskey is dull; City 25c; Ohio 25c.

MARRIED.
On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. G. Carothers, Mr. B. F. MORRIS and Miss HANNAH A. DAWSON, all of this city.
Licenses, Baltimore, and Philadelphia papers, please copy.

STRAY COW.—CAME TO MY PREMISES on the 5th inst., an old BRINDLE COW. The owner of said Cow will oblige me by coming forward, paying charges, and taking her away.

JAMES RALEY,
Spring Tavern.

NEW FALL GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices.

Beautiful Style DARK RIBBONS, suitable for the Season.
BONNETS, the latest patterns.
RUCHES, FRAMES, and TIPS.
FEATHERS, and all kinds of MILLINERY.
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
WILLIAM P. SHREDD,
302 Eleventh Street.

GROCERY STORE,
Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St., ISLAND.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FORMERLY kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCERIES, comprising, among others, the following articles:
Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Mamechito and Java, roasted and ground; Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Beans, Broom, Flour, Raisins, Wine, Crockery, Woodenware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.
I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the country generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash. Do not forget the store, 302 Maryland Ave. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge.
aug 8-4 JOHN F. B. PURSELL.

Col. Sumner's Late Fight with the Cheyenne Indians.

The following is an extract from the letter of a young officer, dated Camp on Walnut Creek, Aug. 3, 1857:

"We had a big fight here on the 29th, and came out all right. We killed thirteen Indians and wounded a large number; burnt more than three hundred lodges, all their trappings, and winter supply of meat, &c. Two of our men were killed and six wounded, two mortally. Stuart is wounded, but not seriously, I hope. The Indians, some five or six hundred strong, attacked us, coming on beautifully in a line. The cavalry, which were the only troops engaged, met them charging in the same order, whipped them, and chased them more than ten miles. We are now on their trail, though three days behind them, and have found dead Indians every day and horses every few miles. They have gone to Arkansas, travelling forty miles the evening of the fight, where we shall follow them until our provisions are exhausted. If our horses had not been so broken down, we might have overtaken them.

Our wounded were left on the battle-ground, a small fort having been built for their protection and a company of infantry left to guard them. I got off with my hands and face powdered burnt. An Indian dismounted and approached a corporal of my company, holding out his right hand, as if he wished to shake hands, while in the other he held a revolver. I saw him, called to the corporal to shoot him, and rode at him myself. He fired with his left hand, wounding the corporal while shaking hands; then turned and fired from under my horse at me; the ball passing over my leg and under my bridle arm. He was so close that I could have placed my hand on his head. How he missed me at this short distance I cannot tell. I fired, but did not kill him. He turned again upon me, and as Stuart came up to my assistance he fired and wounded him.—By this time Stanley and McIntyre had come up, and we finally killed him. He threw everything he had at us.

"We lie here to-day for the purpose of having a man's arm amputated."

Interesting from Kansas.

A mass Convention of the Free State party of Kansas was held at Grasshopper Falls, near Lawrence, on the 26th of August, to decide upon taking part in the October election in that Territory. The Convention was called as a mass meeting of the people of Kansas, without respect to party, and between four and five hundred men are stated to have been present, comprising persons from every section of Kansas.

From the subjoined account of the proceedings, condensed from a Quindaro paper, it appears that the Free State men have resolved to vote at the ensuing October election for Delegate to Congress and Members of the Territorial Legislature.

A Committee on Business was appointed, of which General J. H. Lane was made chairman.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the country.

After considerable discussion, General Lane, and Judge Smith advocated the policy of voting at the October election. The following report of the Business Committee was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is of the most vital importance to Kansas that the Territorial Government should be controlled by the bona fide citizens thereof, and whereas Gov. Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the people of Kansas shall have a full and fair vote at the election to be held on the first Monday in October for Delegates to Congress, members of the Territorial Legislature, and other officers: Therefore—

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled, agree to participate in the October election.

Resolved, That, in thus acting, we rely upon the faithful fulfillment of the pledge of Gov. Walker, and that we, as heretofore, protest against the enactments forced upon us by the votes of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That the mass meeting proceed to the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Territorial authorities, and urgently insist upon a revision and correction of the wicked apportionment endeavored to be forced upon the people of Kansas to govern the selection of members of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That Gen. J. H. Lane be authorized and empowered to tender to Gov. Walker the force and energy of the Free State party, organized by him under the resolution passed by the Convention at Topeka on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protection of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That this mass meeting express their unalterable determination to adhere to the Topeka constitution and government, and that all our action shall be pointed toward setting that government in motion in a legitimate manner at an early date.

HIT HIM AGAIN.—The KNOXVILLE CONVENTION.—The Southern Convention, with the Ajax of anti-slavery, DeBow at its head, has resolved and adjourned, to meet again at Montgomery, Alabama, next spring and there to—re-re-re-re-re.

Many of the topics discussed are of vital importance to our section of the country, while others that obtruded themselves had as well, perhaps, been left alone.

What struck us as most remarkable was the very great paucity of merchants in the Convention; the idea—if any, are so unwise as to entertain it—that a commercial revolution can be effected without the active assistance of the wealth, experience and efficiency of the mercantile portion of our country, is simply preposterous.—Mississippi Flag of the Union.

STAY COW.—CAME TO MY PREMISES on the 5th inst., an old BRINDLE COW. The owner of said Cow will oblige me by coming forward, paying charges, and taking her away.

JAMES RALEY,
Spring Tavern.

NEW FALL GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices.

Beautiful Style DARK RIBBONS, suitable for the Season.
BONNETS, the latest patterns.
RUCHES, FRAMES, and TIPS.
FEATHERS, and all kinds of MILLINERY.
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
WILLIAM P. SHREDD,
302 Eleventh Street.

GROCERY STORE,
Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St., ISLAND.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FORMERLY kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCERIES, comprising, among others, the following articles:
Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Mamechito and Java, roasted and ground; Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Beans, Broom, Flour, Raisins, Wine, Crockery, Woodenware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.
I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the country generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash. Do not forget the store